

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VT. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, OPEN.
The Trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, would announce, that this Institution is now ready for the reception of patients. The building is finished in a manner adapted to the classification and convenience of its students. The two wings are so constructed as to afford pleasant and commodious rooms, that the sexes may be entirely separated. Rooms are prepared for the sick, removed from all annoyance, where the immediate relatives and friends of the patients can, if they desire, bestow their kind attentions and sympathy. Experienced nurses and attendants are procured, and none will be retained except those who are kind and faithful to their trust. No harsh treatment will ever be for a moment allowed.

Several rooms are prepared in the centre building for those who require additional accommodations for attendants and luxuries, which will be furnished according to the desire of friends and the compensation to the institution. For this class of patients, superior accommodations are afforded. They will be received into the immediate family of the Physician, and not only be under his constant care and watchfulness, but partake of all the enjoyments of social life.

Arrangements are also made for the reception and accommodation of persons who, though not insane, are afflicted with NERVOUS DISEASES, requiring medical treatment. Pleasant and well-furnished rooms, and good board in the family of the Physician, will be afforded; and from his experience and study, he will be enabled to adopt a course of treatment more likely to be successful than that of ordinary physicians who have not made such diseases their peculiar study.

Due provision has been made for the exercise, amusement and employment of the patients. Connected with the Asylum is a FARM of nearly fifty acres, in which the patients will be employed in gardening and farming, in such a degree as shall be conducive to their health. Such employments are now admitted to be among the most important and successful means of restoration, and in this respect this institution has a decided advantage over any other in the country.—Battle-doors, chess, draughts and the like amusements will be afforded. The females will be employed in knitting, needle-work, painting, &c. Carriages will be provided for the daily riding of the patients in suitable weather, and they will also take their daily walks with nurses and attendants. A small and select Library, and Newspapers of the day, and several Periodicals, will be furnished for the patients.

The situation of the Asylum is healthy and delightful. It has the appearance of a cheerful country residence, and every resemblance to a place of confinement has been carefully avoided. Immediately in front of the institution is presented a landscape of a rich and cultivated meadow, extending in the distance into picturesque and romantic scenery, so well adapted to arrest and remove the morbid fancies, which enslave the minds of the insane.—The view is also enlivened by the passing and re-passing of carriages and travellers on two large thoroughfares, in front of the institution. Though retired, it is yet in the immediate vicinity of the village, and the grounds about the establishment are tastefully laid out in beautiful walks, and ornamented with many rare and valuable trees, shrubs and plants, all of which conspire to make the abode of its inmates at once pleasant and cheerful.

The whole will be under the charge of Wm. H. ROCKWELL, M. D., who for the last several years, has been connected with the well-known Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Connecticut. From his experience under Dr. Todd, and his success and devotedness to this branch of his profession, the Trustees are confident in the belief that all that kind, assiduous and skillful treatment can contribute towards the restoration of reason, will, with the blessing of God, be accomplished at this Asylum.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

For convenient accommodations in the wings, Three Dollars per week.

For those who require a room in the centre building, from Five to Twelve Dollars per week, according to the accommodations required.

(In consideration of the assistance rendered to the Institution by the State, and from a desire to extend its advantages to all classes of community, the Trustees have determined to receive indigent patients at an extremely low rate—less than they can be maintained properly, elsewhere.)

Indigent patients, in this State, whose disease is not of more than three months standing, Two Dollars per week, provided that a certificate is lodged with one of the Trustees signed by a majority of the Selectmen of the town where the patient resides, stating that they are of opinion that said patient, or his or her parents, or husband, (as the case may be) do not possess property to the amount of one hundred dollars. No patient however shall remain in the institution upon the said terms over six months, as that term will generally suffice to determine whether the case is probably curable or not.

Boards laboring under nervous disease, will be received at liberal prices according to accommodations required.

No patient will be received for a less term than three months, and payment for that term will be required in advance. If the patient should recover before the expiration of that term, the pay for the unexpired term will be refunded. If the patient remain longer than three months, the subsequent payments will not be required in advance, but only for the time the patient remains.

N. B. It should be borne in mind that

in the first three months of insanity the chances of recovery by proper treatment, are vastly greater than at any subsequent period. Insane persons should therefore on the first appearance of the disease, be placed under curable treatment.

Application for the admission of patients may be made by letter or otherwise, to Dr. W. H. Rockwell, or either of the Trustees.

SAMUEL CLARK,
JOHN HOLBROOK,
EPAPHRO. SEYMOUR,
JOHN C. HOLBROOK,
Trustees.
Brattleboro', Dec. 5, 1836.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE AND PATENT-OFFICE IN ASHES. It is with no ordinary regret that we perform the duty of announcing the destruction, by fire, of the building in the central part of this city, which has for many years been occupied by the General Post-Office and Patent-Office, and the City Post-Office, with an important part of the contents of those buildings, including the entire contents of the two latter.

The calamity, great as it is, has long been feared by those old residents of Washington who knew the combustible nature of the building, (the floors being all of wood, and some of them not even counter-sealed,) and the custom of stowing fuel, not only coal but wood, in the vaults underneath the first floor. The calamity has come at last, and affords the second demonstration, within four years, of the utter absurdity and imprudence of the structures to which the public archives, records, and Government accounts have been hitherto for the most part confided.

The first alarm of the fire was given by Mr. Crown, a Messenger who usually sleeps in the room connected with the City Post Office (the Postmaster's own room). The clerks had been at work, assorting the mails, until half past two o'clock, when one of the persons belonging to the office (Mr. Lansdale) past out of the east door, and along the whole front of the building, without discovering anything to give rise to a suspicion of danger. Not long after three o'clock, Mr. Crown was roused from a light slumber by the smell of smoke.—Opening the door of the City Post Office, he perceived a dense smoke, without any visible appearance of fire. He gave the alarm instantly, first rousing Mr. Cox, one of the clerks, who slept in the back room adjoining the Post Office, and who, coming out of the door of his room, passed along the whole of the long room with difficulty, through the smoke, hearing the fire crackling, but being able to see nothing. The watchmen in the body of the building, some distance from the City Post Office, had perceived nothing of the smoke, until they, also, were alarmed by Mr. Crown.

The hour of the night when all this took place being one at which the whole world is buried in the deepest sleep, it was found almost impossible to spread the alarm of fire. One of the church bells began to ring, but the ringer, not seeing any flame, ceased ringing almost as soon as he began, and it was a full half hour before the alarm bells were rung, and more than that time before an engine or a bucket of water could be commanded. As it was, the fire had its own way, and was at last seen in the vault or cellar immediately under the delivery window of the City Post Office; followed shortly afterwards by flames from the windows of the latter, and, within five minutes afterwards, by flames from the roof, the fire having crept up along the staircase or partitions to the top of the building before it broke out below.

From the moment of the flames bursting out from the lower windows, it was obvious that all hope of saving the building was in vain. In little more than an hour the whole interior of the building and its contents were destroyed.

The books of the General Post Office were all, or nearly all, saved, exertions having been made for their safety from nearly the first moment of the alarm; but a mass of papers, &c. belonging to the office were destroyed. Not any thing was saved from the Patent Office or the City Post Office, the volume of smoke preventing any body from penetrating the latter so as to save any thing.

As to the origin of the fire, it is impossible to say any thing, for nothing seems to be known of it, except that it was in a cellar or vault, in which pine wood and coal were stowed, all which were probably in a state of ignition before the fire disclosed itself to the eye. We the more willingly forbear any conjecture as to the cause of the fire, since both Houses of Congress have taken steps, through committees, to investigate it, and in one House with power to send for persons and papers.

Most fortunately the night was calm and comparatively serene, or the destruction of private property would have been inevitable and great. Had it occurred on the night previous, when the wind blew almost a hurricane, several squares of valuable buildings must have been destroyed. The means of the city for extinguishing fires are wholly inadequate to the value of the property at stake, and the sources for the supply of water for the engines are limited in their extent, as well as precarious. We trust that the lesson we have just received will not be lost on those who have it in their power to apply the remedy.

Of all the amount of loss of papers and property sustained by this disaster, that which is most to be regretted (because irreparable) is that of the whole of the great repository of models of machines in the Patent-Office. The moulding ashes now only remain of that collected evidence of the penetration, ingenuity, and enterprise which particularly distinguish the descendants of Europe in the Western World.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the New-York Express.

SANTA ANA RELEASED.

The sch. Texas arrived here after 12 o'clock last night, having left Brassos five days ago. She brings positive information that Santa Ana was set at liberty by President Houston, on the 26th of November last, and that he had set out for Natchitoches on his way to Washington city. Col. Numes, nephew of Santa Ana, is one of the passengers in this vessel. We have received papers to the 23d, and a circular from the War Department, which we give underneath.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, NOV. 30, 1836.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It has been reported to the President, by General Felix Houston, commanding the army of Texas, that the Mexicans are engaged in active and formidable preparations for the immediate invasion of Texas. It is stated that Gen. Bravo left Mexico fifty days since, in command of the army of operations, for the destruction of the Texans.

WILLIAM G. COOKE,
Acting Secretary of War.

The justice of the following from the Centinel & Gazette, is so well known in this community, that we feel it a duty we owe to the cause of honorable liberality to make it public. Here is a case where a rich man uses his wealth not to oppress but to relieve those who have less of it.—One such man as a private banker could do more good in a business community than all the banks in State-street.—*Boston Press.*

"When we find a wealthy merchant, the architect of his own fortune, by an unremitting industry of more than half a century, coming to the relief of his suffering fellow citizens in these distressing times, by loaning to many of them a considerable portion of his immense capital at 6 per cent. per annum, and absolutely refusing to take more, though repeatedly offered to him, we cannot suppress our feelings of gratitude. By such noble disinterestedness what a cheering example has the venerable JOHN PARKER given to the whole mercantile community, and what a lesson to the capitalists, who have pursued a contrary course by *skating* to the tune of 3 and 4 per cent. per month! He may well reply to their sarcasms (for there are some among them who hate worth, and scoff at the miseries of their neighbors and friends, while they fatten on their spoils) in the language of the Eastern parable, 'what ever hand impartis not to others a portion of the blessings it has received, that hand may God cast from him, to wither with infirmity.'"

We have known this venerable man from our boyhood—many a lesson of industry and economy have we learnt from him. In the whole course of his extensive business transactions, we have never heard him accused of a single act of injustice—not a spot or stain is to be found on the character of JOHN PARKER. Just and honorable in all his dealings through a long life of four score years, he now occupies the remainder of it in aiding those who merit confidence, in charitable donations, and in helping the poor and needy. More than double the amount of his family expenses does this worthy man to our knowledge expend yearly in these objects, and yet no one hears of them. They are not bestowed to be blazoned abroad, but distributed in silence, from a strong inherent sense of his obligations towards God and his fellow creatures.

To act up as this highly respectable merchant has uniformly done to what he believes to be his duty, appears to us to be the abridgment of wisdom, and the height of felicity.

HOWARD."

AMOUNT OF SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS.—In 1816, \$2,567,273; 1817, \$5,022,409; 1818, \$7,299,997; 1819, \$17,682,794; 1820, during the two first quarters, \$27,665,954—the price was then \$9 an acre, and the government granted a credit to the purchaser; after the first of July the price was reduced to \$1.25 cash, and sales diminished. In 1820, during the two succeeding quarters, \$424,902; 1821, \$169,224; 1822, \$1,022,267; 1823, \$50,136; 1824, \$939,790. From 1824 to 1830, sales have amounted to from one to two millions every year. In 1830 they arose to about two millions, and have gradually augmented during the following two or three years. In 1832 they amounted to \$3,115,376; 1833, \$4,972,284; 1834, \$6,099,981; 1835, \$25,810,705; 1836, the two first quarters, \$13,500,000.

SILVER.—It may not probably be known, says the New York Star, that we work up and dispose of at least half a ton of silver every week in this country. It is manufactured into silver ware of all kinds for domestic purposes, pencil cases, articles of ornament and plated ware. For the latter, great quantities of silver are used, as most of the furniture of modern houses have plated knobs, hinges, &c. &c. We should say half a ton of silver weekly, is below the quantity used. At least that quantity of silver is withdrawn from circulation, and becomes useless as a medium of exchange; and it is well to ask how is the deficiency to be made up.

SHIP BUILDING.—Within the last thirty-four years, Mason Barney, Esq. of Swansea, has built and launched from his ship yard, 92 vessels; the largest vessel was a ship of 500 tons. Mr. Barney commenced ship building in the year 1802, and is now but 54 years of age. Some of the ships built by him have proved to be the fastest sailing vessels from this port or from Boston.—*Proc. Cour.*

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.—The total population of France is about 33 millions, of which they are near 11 millions proprietors of the soil. Adult males 16 millions, women 17 millions. Buildings 7 millions—83,000 mills worked by wind or water, 5000 forges, 38,000 manufactories and mines. The annual increase of population 172,000, over two millions three hundred thousand illegitimate children, 75,000 mendicants, 150,000 sick in the hospitals, and near two millions indigent persons. The taxes amount to 34 francs 50 centimes a head.

At a meeting of newspaper publishers of Springfield and Northampton, held at Northampton on the 7th, it was agreed, that in consequence of increased expenses in printing their papers, and the advanced prices of the necessities of life, to add twenty-five cents to their annual subscription price.

A QUESTION FOR COLONIZATION MATHEMATICIANS.—"How long will it take to remove to Africa, say, 2,500,000, with their annual increase of 60,000, by sending away a few hundreds of thousands yearly? or, if a society remove 3,000 Americans to Africa in ten years, how many years will it take the same society to remove 2,500,000 increasing annually at the rate of 60,000?"

ANOTHER.—If it is wrong for England to ship off her paupers to America, to be fed, is it right for America to ship off hers to Africa, to starve?—*Am. Citizen.*

The police force of London consists of 17 superintendents at 200l. each, 70 inspectors at 100l. each, 345 sergeants at 11 2s 6d per week, and 8000 constables at 19s each a week. This shows an aggregate of 8433 police officers, and an annual expense of about \$900,000 for about 1,500,000 inhabitants.

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Ruggles offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine and report the extent of the loss sustained by the burning of the Patent Office; and to consider whether any and what measures ought to be adopted to repair the loss, and to collect such evidences of property in patent inventions as the destruction of the records and drawings may have rendered necessary for its security and to report by bill or otherwise.

TREASURY ORDER.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Ewing of Ohio, to rescind the Treasury Order of July 12th.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in defence of the policy of the administration in reference to the currency, and more especially in regard to the Treasury Order. He continued to address them until near 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Benton, and continued until the hour of adjournment, when Mr. Webster obtained the floor, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

COAL DUTY.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of 8000 citizens of New-York, chiefly of the upper wards, and poor men, praying the repeal of the duty on foreign coal.

Mr. Harper of Pa. said that the revenues of the country were fully adequate to its supply with this essential article after a very little time. Until the year 1834, there was no sale for the quantity of coal produced by Pennsylvania. Two hundred thousand tons laid over in that year for the want of purchasers. Since that time the demand had increased in an extraordinary degree; but could be met, after some little time.

Mr. Reed remarked that the repeal of the duty might, by paralyzing the production of coal, operate still further to increase the price of the article.

Mr. Denny said he was convinced that the memorialists in favor of the repeal of the duty on coal did not proceed spontaneously from the people of the Northern cities, but from the agents of the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton mines—from the lessees of the Duke of York. There were many facts to be considered in relation to this subject which were not before the committee of Finance, and which could not be taken into view by them, in viewing it as a question of revenue.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Gideon Lee, Ingersoll, Cambreleng and Boon took part, the subject was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

ABOLITION.

Mr. Davis of Indiana offered a resolution directing that all abolition memorials hereafter presented shall be laid on the table without reading.

Mr. Reed said this would create more excitement than the usual course of proceedings.

Mr. Calhoun of Mass. moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to without a count.

[A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, "Not an abolition memorial or petition has been presented to the House this session."]

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

The House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain—Oliver C. Comstock was elected.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Martin Van Buren, President elect of the United States, was 54 years of age on Monday the 5th instant.

One hundred and twenty millions of yards of cottons, American prints, have been manufactured in this country during the past year.

The New-York Spectator mentions the appearance of new dollars and half dollars, just coined at the United States mint.

No dollars have been issued from the United States mint, since 1805, until the recent emission of the new coin—so says the N. Y. Jour. of Com.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

A. Estee	2.00	L. Beecher	1.50
H. Biglow	1.50	A. Adams	1.50
J. Boynton	1.50	S. Cushman	1.50
Harvey Hall	4.00	R. Smith	1.50
James Smith	2.00	N. Adams	1.50
Daniel Bishop	1.13	J. Chamberlain	1.50
Otis Whitney	3.00	R. Waite	1.50
G. S. Hinsdale	25	A. Haskell	1.50
A. Beecher	1.50	M. Dix	1.50
Elijah Gray	1.50	Harris & Jewell	1.50
H. M. Baldwin	1.50	M. Bruce	1.50
A. H. Post	1.50	C. Colman	1.50
C. E. Miles	1.50	J. Stearns	60
T. Phillips	50	S. Pike	2.10
C. M. Clark	1.50	Wm. Pike	2.10
Philo Ray	1.50	A. Seaver	2.00
G. W. Dillingham	1.50	Brown	1.50
C. Whitney	1.50	L. Sylvester	1.50
A. Angier	25	S. & R. Woods	1.50
Wm. Smith	1.50	Nathan Brown	2.00
M. Weld	1.50	Peter Chase	2.00
John Bingham	1.50	A. Perkins	2.00
J. Bingham	1.50	M. Grow	2.00
M. Terril	1.50	J. M. Scott	2.00
W. Westgate	1.50	R. Hebbard	2.00
J. Walker	1.50	S. Green	1.50
W. A. Little	1.50	Hiram Earl	1.50
S. Stow	1.50	A. Brown	1.50
Morristown Ch.	1.50		

DIED.

In Hubbardston, on the 8th inst. widow Ann Daniels, aged 81. Printers in Genesee and Livingston counties in the State of New York are requested to notice this death.

In Barre, 9th inst. Joseph Thompson. Died, at his residence in Fairhaven, Dec. 19, Ethan Whipple, Esq., aged 79. His funeral was attended on the 10th, by a large circle of afflicted relations and citizens. At the request of his friends the following passage from the sermon preached at his funeral is given for publication, as a humble token of respect to one of the most worthy men.

"Ethan Whipple was born in North Providence, R. I., July 13, 1758. At an early age, he was actively engaged in the contest for the liberties of his country. He came into this town about 50 years ago, and for several years past has been the oldest male inhabitant considered as a freeman, in the town. Here he has passed through scenes of trial, somewhat peculiar. Two wives and six children he has followed to the grave, and at this time six children survive, one by his first wife, four by his second, and one by his surviving widow.—For more than 30 years he has been a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, and in connection with the Baptist Church, to which he was decidedly and firmly attached, though never exhibiting, to any great extent, sectarian zeal. From his youth he has been an intelligent, peaceful and useful citizen, always ready to lend his aid to all who needed the assistance which it was in his power to grant. To the distinctions of civilized life he was never ambitious to rise, yet the public knowing his desert, repeatedly elected him to represent the town in the legislative councils of this State; and he long sustained with honor to himself and the community, the office of magistrate. He would never suffer himself to be known in those scenes of bustle and parade where temptations to evil are forever seen to congregate. He loved his home and his family—his duty and his God. His life was literally filled with duty and usefulness. As a christian and a father—as a patriot and a neighbor he was a pleasing exemplification of the good man. And we are happy to know that as he drew towards the close of his life, he appeared more and more ready to depart. He felt that he was a stranger and pilgrim upon earth, and longed to be fully prepared to dwell in the presence of Jesus Christ and behold his glory. For many years, all who have known him, have manifested the conviction that he was a good man. This name bore alike with the old and the young, and this is the monument which all are prepared to build over his grave. It is, indeed, the fragrance which shall rise, and perfume the moral atmosphere around, long after his mortal frame has crumbled into dust.

We may then well say—The father of this town is dead. He was a good man—has finished his work, and gone joyfully to possess the rest which "remaineth to the people of God."

Printers of religious papers in Providence, R. I., are requested, &c.—Com. In Baltimore, Nov. 10th, Mrs. Susannah Martin, wife of Mr. E. S. Martin, aged 53. Mrs. Martin had been connected with the Baptist church about 18 years, and had adorned her profession and given convincing evidence is all, that she was heir to an inheritance "incorruptable, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." She had ever taken a deep interest in the prosperity of Zion, and felt deeply for the salvation of souls, especially for her own family. Some circumstances which occurred during her last illness, are worthy of notice. She had two beloved sons who were strangers to God; for those she felt most keenly, and often commended them to God. Her life was protracted until one of them, a lad of about eleven years, was brought to submit to Christ. No language can describe the joy it gave the devoted mother, to see little H. bow at the altar of devotion, with the family, and pour out his soul in humble prayer, and to welcome him to the privileges of the church. But her joy was not complete.—One child still remained impenitent. For him she continued to agonize. But life was short. The time of her dissolution had come, yet "I cannot go," she cried, "I cannot go yet." She called the son and exhorted him with him, beseeching him to give his heart to Christ. "Will you do it my child, will you do it? I cannot die, till I receive

an answer; will you give your heart to the Savior?" "Yes mother, I will," he firmly replied. "Then," said she, "I can die in peace." By the grace of God, she was sustained in the last trying hour. After taking leave of her beloved husband and children, she calmly fell asleep in Christ.—*Com.*

NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY.—The third Anniversary of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Brandon, in February next. There will be public exercises on Tuesday, the 14th, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Society's annual session will commence on Wednesday, the 15th, at nine o'clock, A. M., and continue, at least, through the 16th.

All the auxiliary Societies, and all Anti-Slavery Associations having for their express objects the elevation of the African race, and the abolition of American Slavery by moral and religious power, are respectfully invited to attend, by a full delegation. Public exercises will be held each day, at which all other persons anxious for the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and friends to justice, humanity and religion, are invited to be present.

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society,
JONATHAN A. ALLEN,

Sec'y of the Committee.

Middlebury, Dec. 26, 1836.

MINUTES OF THE STATE CONVENTION.—Clerks of Associations throughout the State are informed that the Minutes of the State Convention are out and ready for distribution. They will therefore embrace the first opportunity to obtain and circulate the number of copies due to them respectively.

C. A. THOMAS.

Brandon, Dec. 28, 1836.

RUTLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rutland County Temperance Society, held at Rutland on the 20th day of December, inst., it was

Resolved, That a meeting of said Society be held at the Congregational church in Castleton, on the second Thursday—being the 12th day—of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

And also, that the following subjects be assigned to the individuals, whose names are annexed hereto, respectively, for discussion at said meeting, to wit:

1. On the Traffic in intoxicating drinks.
Hon. Wm. C. Kilbridge, Fairhaven.
2. On the use of intoxicating drinks.
Rev. Harvey Curtis, Brandon.
3. On the New Fledge.
Rev. Cornelius A. Thomas, Brandon.
4. On the obligation of members to abide by their new pledge.
Rev. Wm. Mitchell, Rutland.

In addition, it is expected that others will be prepared to participate in the discussion of these and other important subjects that may come before the meeting. Each town is particularly desired to send delegates from their respective Societies, and such as will be sure to attend; and the Secretaries of such Societies are requested to send such statistics as will be useful to, and report the names of those desirous of becoming members of this Society.

By order of

T. SLAISON, Chairman of Com.
F. W. HOPKINS, Sec'y R. C. T. S.
Rutland, Dec. 22, 1836.

NOTICE.—The Pastors of Churches, and other ministers of the Baptist denomination, in the vicinity, are requested to meet at Ludlow, Vt. Tuesday evening, January 3d, 1837, for the purpose of forming a Ministerial Conference, and consulting upon other important matters, connected with the interests of religion.

By order of several brethren in the ministry.
C. W. HODGINS.

North Springfield, Dec. 20, 1836.
N. B. Brethren will call on brother Ranney, at brother Howe's, and receive directions, &c.

NOTICE.—The next quarterly meeting of the Board of the Vt. Branch of the N. B. Education Society, will be held at the house of Dea. Saml. Griggs in Rutland, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1837, at noon.
HADLEY PROCTOR, Sec.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers would say to their customers, the first of January is near at hand; and they are desired to call and settle their accounts by that time, as we wish to fulfil our contracts, and a punctual attendance to this call will much oblige.

BENSON & MOTT.

Brandon, Dec. 27, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

THE publisher of the GENESEE FARMER, grateful for the patronage hitherto extended to him, Agricultural papers, would give notice that a new volume (the 7th) of the GENESEE FARMER, will commence on the first of January, 1837. It will be enlarged